

son, with his telescope, could see across Lake Koshkonong. I have found no record of the army on July 3. It is alleged that it camped on the north side of Otter Creek, in section 3, in the town of Milton, about two miles from Lake Koshkonong. In 1840, the late Isaac T. Smith located a portion of section 10, adjoining section 3; he made a claim to the land March 4, 1837, before it was in market. At that time, posts set in the ground, where beeves were hauled up to be dressed, were still standing on the south side of Otter Creek, also in section 3.¹

While at this camp, the scouts captured and brought in an old blind Sac Indian.² When the army marched, they left the Indian some food and a barrel of water; but when the forces of either Posey or Alexander arrived, the poor fellow was shot by their scouts, thus being the only Indian known to have been killed in Rock county.

On the evening of July 3, Alexander arrived with his men. He had been sent to Plum River, on the Mississippi, to prevent the escape of the enemy in that direction. July 4, Major Ewing, with his spy battalion, and Colonel Collins and Col. Gabriel Jones were directed to follow the trail up the Rock. Finding that it continued up stream, they returned to camp late in the evening. July 6, Atkinson marched to Burnt Village, at the junction of Whitewater Creek with Bark River.³ That night, Posey's brigade and Col. Henry Dodge's regiment arrived at the mouth of the Whitewater.⁴ Captain Early also returned from a scout, and reported finding a fresh trail, three miles beyond, but this proved to be a mistake. The following day, Atkinson marched several miles up the Rock, and on the 8th returned to the mouth of the Whitewater. Winnebago Indians now reported Black Hawk on the island in Lake Koshkonong, now called Black Hawk's Island. On the

¹ MS. memoir of Isaac T. Smith.

² Ford, p. 131.

³ Wakefield, p. 45; Moses, p. 373; Brown, p. 368.

⁴ Ford, p. 132.